

FIG. 1

FIG. 1

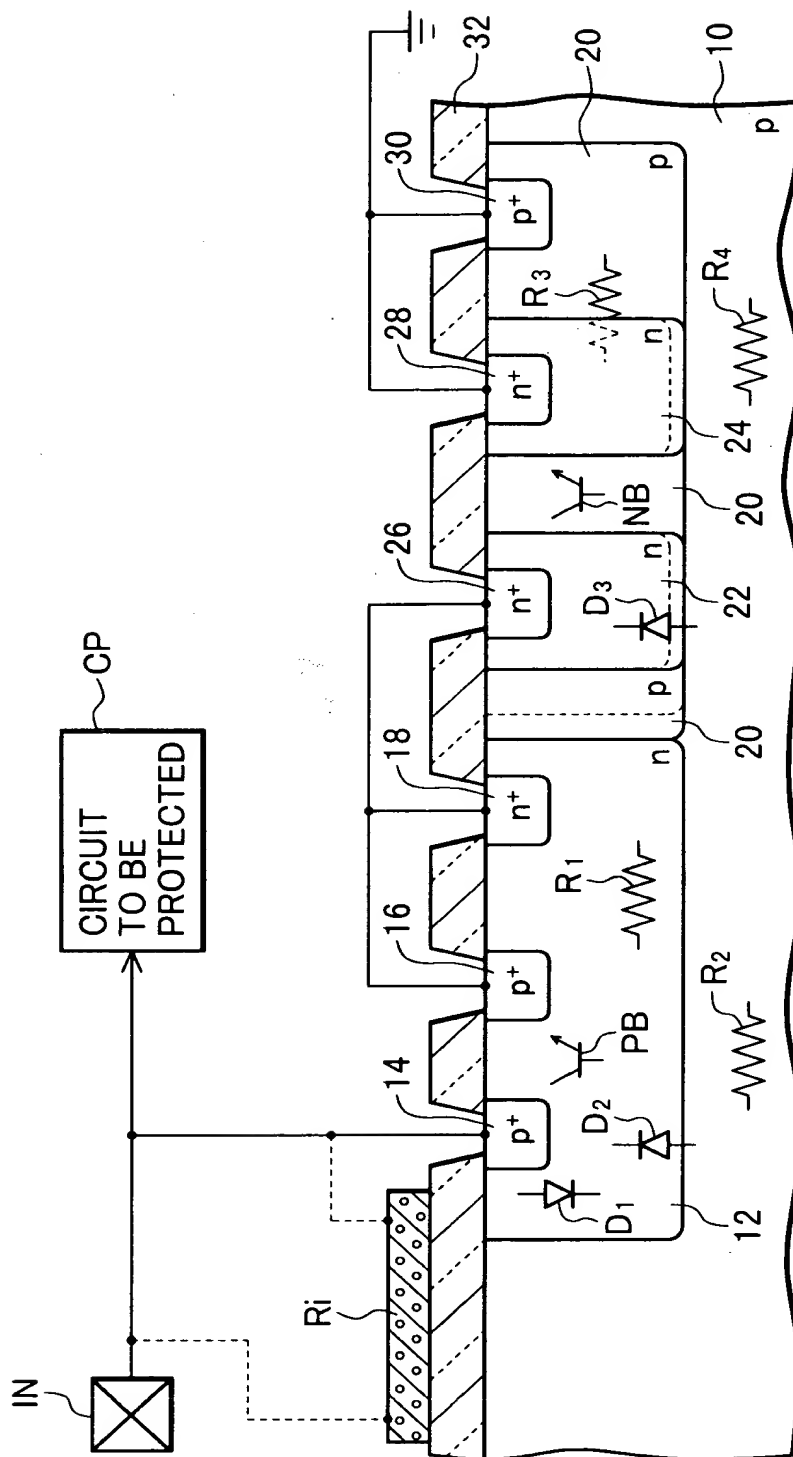


FIG.2

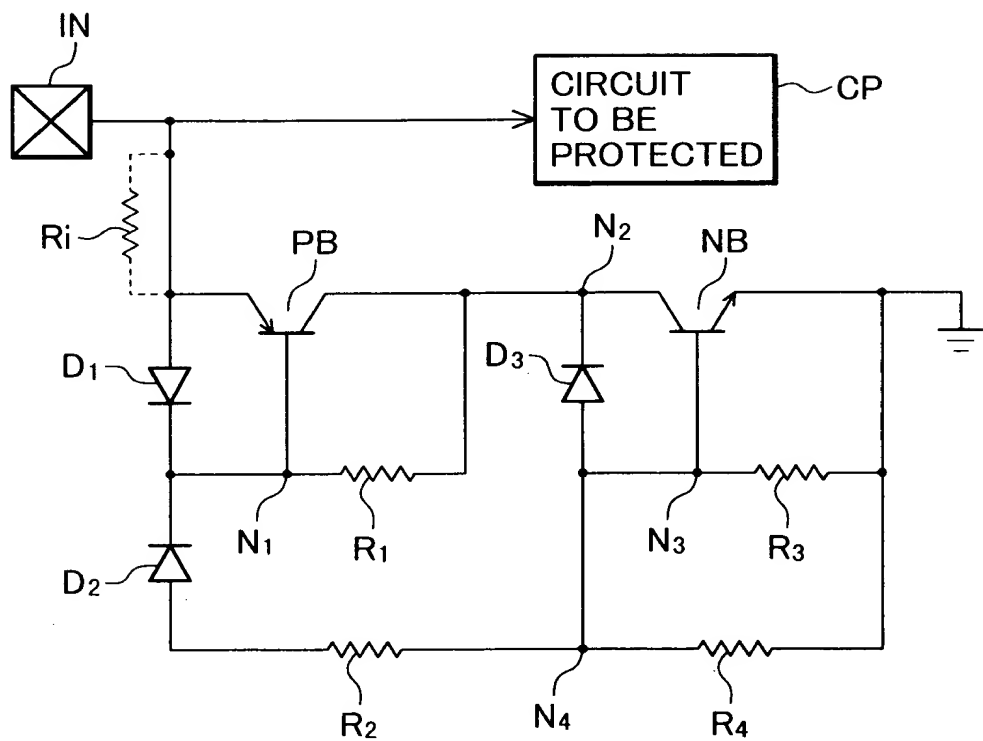


FIG.3

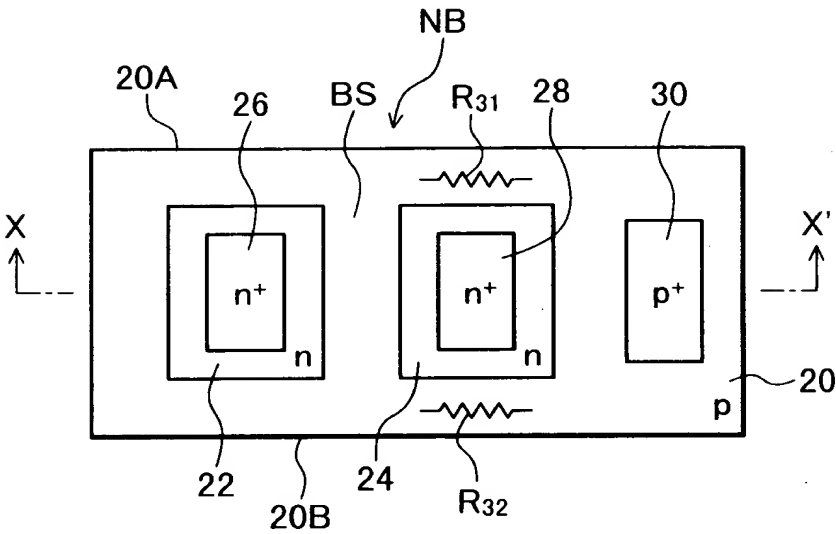


FIG.4

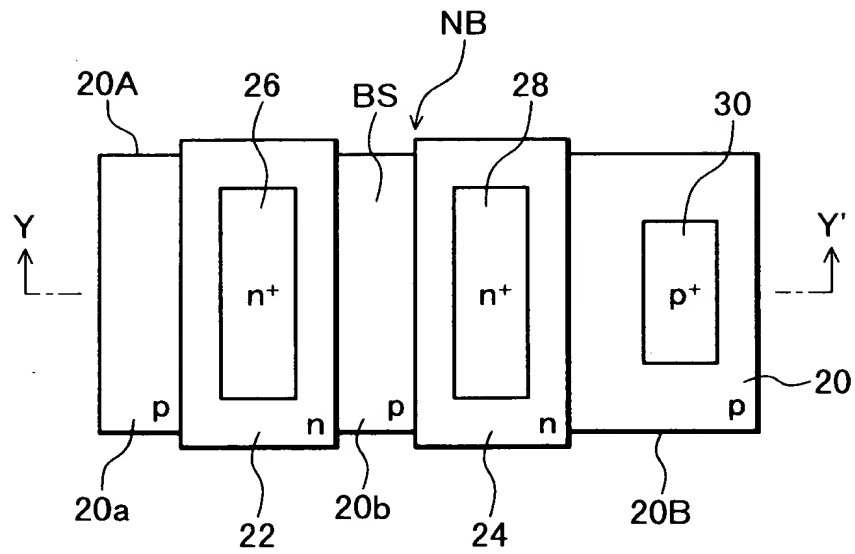


FIG.5

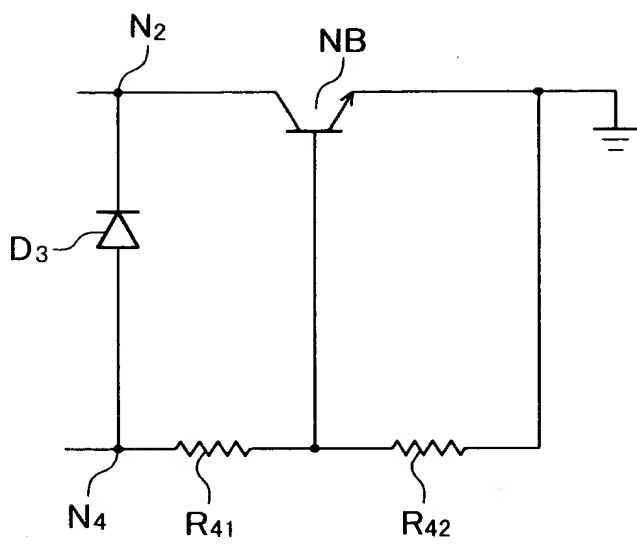


FIG. 5

FIG. 6

FIG.6

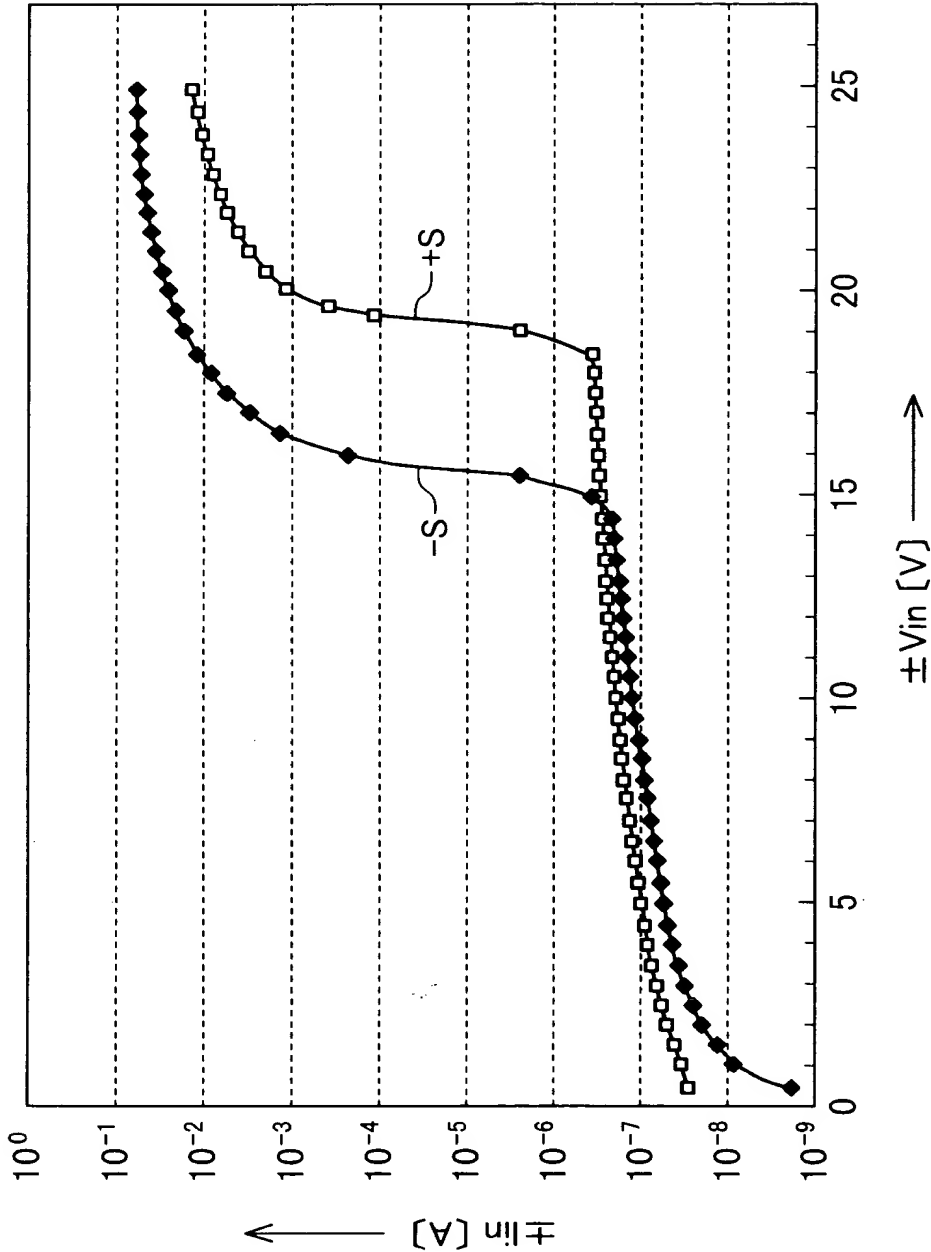
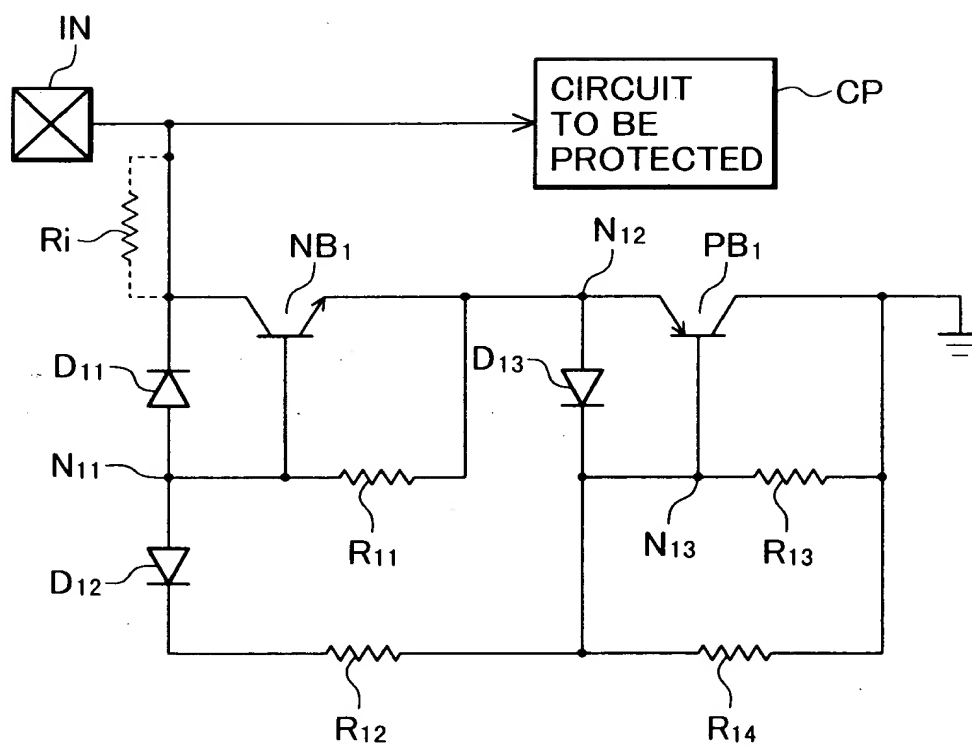


FIG.7



027 7019 " 401 604

FIG. 8

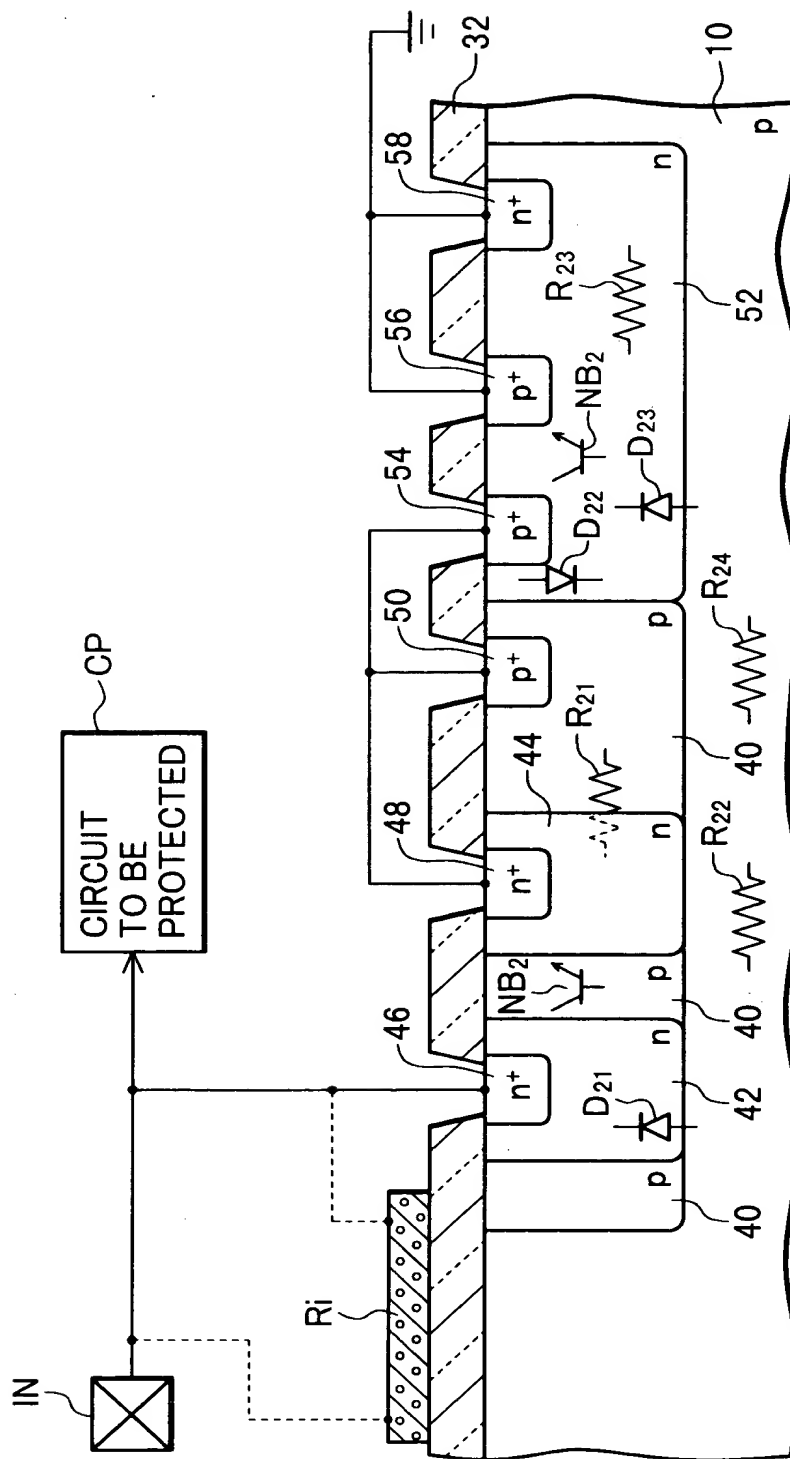


FIG.9

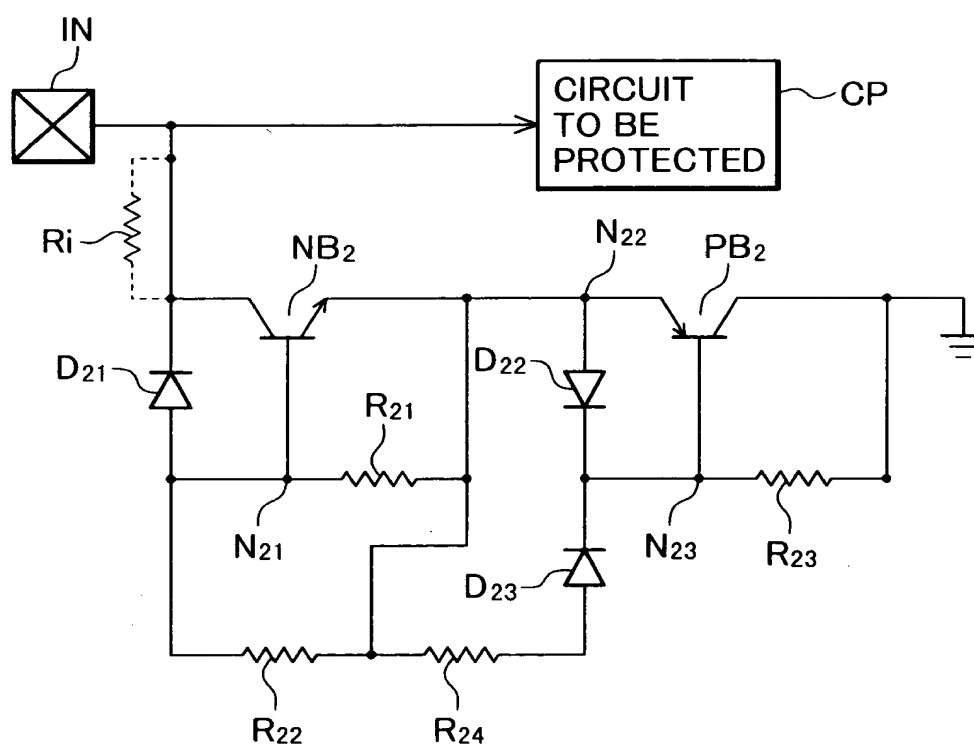
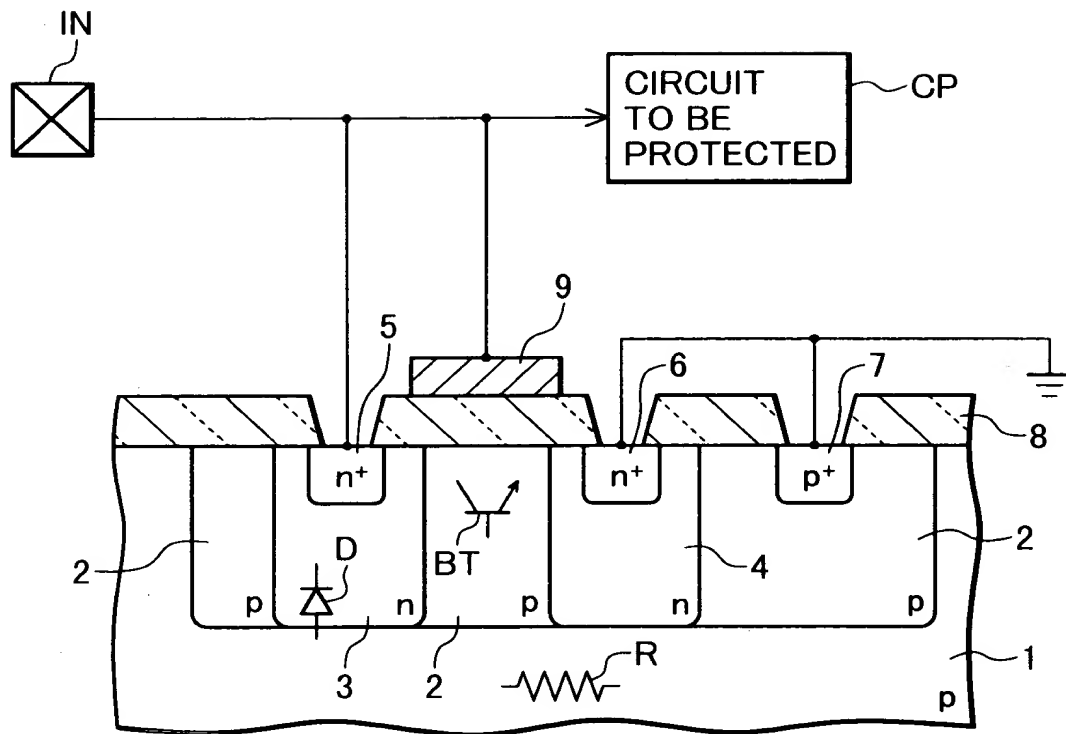


FIG.10
PRIOR ART



The diagram shows a circuit for protecting a sensitive load. An input signal, labeled 'IN', enters a square box with an 'X' inside. This box is connected to a node that branches into two paths. One path leads directly to a rectangular box labeled 'CIRCUIT TO BE PROTECTED', which is also labeled 'CP'. The other path leads to a node above a parallel combination of a diode 'D' and a transistor 'BT'. The diode 'D' is oriented with its cathode to the input line and its anode to ground. The transistor 'BT' is an NPN type with its base connected to the input line, its emitter to ground, and its collector to the input line. A resistor 'R' is connected between the input line and the base of 'BT'. Another transistor 'FT' is connected in parallel with 'BT', with its base connected to the input line, its emitter to ground, and its collector to the input line. The output of the protection circuit is taken from the node between the diode 'D' and the transistor 'BT', which is connected to the 'CIRCUIT TO BE PROTECTED'.